

It isn't so much knowing a whole lot, as knowing a little and how to use it, that counts.—Syllabus.

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Weather for Saturday.
Fair and warmer.
The Metals
Silver, 55c per ounce.
Copper (cathodes), 12 1/2-13c per pound.
Lead, 44.30 per 100 pounds.

NORTH DAKOTA SENATOR FOR FREE LUMBER

Mr. McCumber Not in Accord With His Party, But Still a Republican.

SITUATION IN THE SENATE BADLY MIXED

TILLMAN EXPRESSES FEAR THAT "THERE WON'T BE TROUGH ENOUGH FOR ALL HOGS."

Washington, April 30.—An extended speech by Senator McCumber, of North Dakota, in the Senate today, his remarks provoked an extended controversy among advocates of a tariff on lumber.

Mr. McCumber said while he was a thorough protectionist, he would not agree to a tariff on products such as coal, iron ore, lumber and oil, that are being exhausted and cannot be replaced. Senator Aldrich reported from the committee of finance additional amendments to the bill, and the senate adopted a motion made by him that until further notice the senate shall meet at 11 o'clock daily.

Washington, April 30.—Favoring a tariff for revenue only, Senator Fletcher of Florida today spoke in favor of retaining the tax on lumber now provided by the Dingley bill, on long staple cotton and other southern products.

Mr. Johnson of North Dakota made his maiden speech in reply to a statement during the campaign by W. J. Bryan, who he said had been "fooled" by the contrivance clause in the petroleum schedule by which petroleum brought into this country pays the duty levied on American oil imported into Texas.

Mr. Johnson severely criticized Mr. Bryan as having been largely responsible for such a clause remaining in the Wilson bill.

Free Raw Materials.

"No resources of the country which, when utilized, cannot be reproduced, and which are certain of exhaustion in a comparatively few years, should be protected against importation," declared Senator McCumber of North Dakota.

"No tariff," he added, "should be levied upon iron, coal, oil or timber." Except for these, he said, he was a strong advocate of American protection as any senator.

Mr. McCumber said that tariff revision this year is generally understood to mean revision downward. He asserted that lumber needed no protection, and that no other industry had produced more millionaires for the amount invested than the lumber industry. He believed, however, that the bill "does for the most part meet the just demands of the people."

He remarked that the southern Democrats are making stronger appeals for protection than the Republicans of the old school, and Senator Tillman interrupted him to say:

"We are getting so badly mixed that it is hard to tell the sheep from the goats, and I am afraid that before we get through there won't be trough enough for all the hogs to get their scraps."

Senator Tillman said some Republican members were making speeches in accordance with Democratic principles, while some Democratic members were delivering excellent Republican speeches. He argued that one United States can compete in the open market of the world for steel rails and other steel manufactures, yet Carnegie and Schwab and Corey and Gary and that crowd have influence enough to have high rates of duty retained.

Mr. McCumber replied that he would be glad to vote with Mr. Tillman on any schedule, the rates of which Mr. Tillman could prove were higher than in labor cost in America and abroad.

"I deny that there is any one policy that can make one-half of the American people rich and the other half poor," said Mr. McCumber, suggesting that Mr. Tillman would agree that there is no way of making a pig so that one side would be lean and the other side fat. The senator from South Carolina, he said, seemed to have an idea that no one could be honest but himself.

Question as to Tariff Hogs.

Mr. Tillman took exception to this, and asked:

"Does a hog ever get grown?"

The senator from North Dakota refused to answer this question directly, and provoked another colloquy in which Mr. McCumber referred to Mr. Tillman as a corned lawyer, to which the latter replied that the senator from North

Continued on Page 2.

WINDSTORMS LEAVE DEATH IN THEIR WAKE

Many States Devastated by Tornadoes—Damage of Millions.

LIST OF THE VICTIMS IN VARIOUS LOCALITIES

COMPLETE DETAILS LACKING OWING TO PROSTRATION OF TELEGRAPH WIRES.

Atlanta, Ga., April 30.—At least seventy-five persons killed and three times that number injured and damaged amounting perhaps to a million dollars—this is the toll collected by a succession of tornadoes which swept portions of Mississippi, Arkansas, Kentucky, Alabama and Missouri last night, today and tonight. Wires are down throughout the stricken districts and only fragmentary reports of the tornadoes can be gathered. It is feared that the damage and loss of life will be even greater than indicated tonight.

Hundreds are homeless and distress widespread.

Chicago, April 30.—Death and destruction followed in the wake of a storm which swept over the middle west last night. In Chicago many buildings were unroofed, homes blown over and scores of people driven into the storm, many narrowly escaping with their lives. At least twenty are known to be dead, including those killed at Grand Crossing, a suburb of Chicago, in the collapse of a factory.

Great destruction was wrought by the storm before it reached the Great Lakes region.

At Golden, Mo., the business section of the town was destroyed and many houses were wrecked. Eleven persons lost their lives.

At Summerville, Mo., the wind created havoc, and two persons were killed a few miles north of the town. Many were injured. The dead are Miss Belle Delury and Mrs. George Smith.

Furious in Southern Illinois.

The storm was furious in the southern part of Illinois. At Texas City, near Cairo, four persons were killed and many seriously wounded. The dead are Edward Overton.

Mrs. Overton, her baby and a servant. The town was wrecked.

Great damage to property and crops was caused in Michigan on the east shore of Lake Michigan. Many vessels were imperiled.

Dispatches from Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., report that a steamer bound for the Aurora of the Corrigan line, was seen to sink in Whitefish bay.

At Michigan City, Ind., on the south shore of Lake Michigan, the windstorm was terrific and a portion of the wall of the northern Indiana penitentiary was destroyed. Militia from South Bend were ordered to the scene to guard the prisoners.

In Wisconsin the storm was converted into a blizzard, and for many hours raged one of the severest snowstorms of the season in many towns, causing great damage to property.

At La Crosse and Superior reports are that traffic was practically abandoned because of the drifts.

TOWN DESTROYED.

Eleven Persons Killed at Golden, Mo.

One House Left Standing.

Cassville, Mo., April 30.—Eleven persons were killed and twenty-five or thirty hurt, fourteen seriously, by the tornado which destroyed Golden, seven miles east of here, late yesterday. The number of dead may be even greater.

The Dead.

Mrs. Will Henson.
Miss Cora Prentiss.
Miss Bessie Santell.
Mrs. Jarvin.
Six persons who lived on King's river, five miles east of Golden, whose names have not been learned.

One House Left Standing.

The entire town, with the exception of one stone building, was blown down and the people there are now without food or shelter. The population was about 500.

Those on the streets had time to seek shelter the wind struck, hurling debris in all directions and razing the town. The wind blew three minutes, after which rain fell in torrents, and hail beat down upon the helpless people. At daylight relief expeditions hastened to Golden, where aid was rendered the sufferers. A party searching the hills along King's river found an entire family, consisting of five persons, crushed by the timber of their homes.

Reports from northwestern Arkansas say many have been killed, and

Continued on Page 7.



Getting Theirs.

PROHIBITION THE QUESTION

Debate Between Mayor Rose of Milwaukee and Rev. Samuel Dickie.

Chicago, April 30.—Before an audience which applauded each speaker with generosity, the second debate between Mayor David S. Rose of Milwaukee and President Samuel Dickie of Albion college, Michigan, on the prohibition question was held at the Auditorium tonight.

Mayor Rose, in arguing the negative of the proposition of prohibition is right, said in part:

"Thinking men recognize prohibition as an extreme remedy wholly insufficient and destructive in the actual practice, while, on the other hand, they realize that the joint saloon and the dive menace society. Now they are seeking some rational middle ground."

Mayor Rose presented statistics from Kansas and other prohibition states in an effort to show that prohibition is failing to stop drunkenness. He said the only churches now in favor of prohibition were those fostering intolerance.

Mr. Dickie, arguing from the affirmative, contended that liquor drinking shortens life and increases liability to disease.

"Of the dealers, he said: 'The brand of Cain seems to be upon them. The net result of their life and labor is to lower the moral tone of the community. A few nights ago I went into a South Clark street saloon owned by a Chicago alderman. If there is anything more like hell this side of the brimning pit, I do not know where to find it. Not a happy face, not a hopeful countenance could I find in all that drinking, swearing, quarrelsome crowd of wrecks.'

"Civil liberty and the liquor traffic are engaged today as never before in a death struggle. Civil liberty will live and the saloon will die."

THORNTON HAINS TELLS HIS STORY

Brother of the Man Who Slew Annis Creates Sensation on the Stand.

Flushing, N. Y., April 30.—Incidents of the day of Aug. 15, 1898, leading up to the shooting of William E. Annis at the Bay Side Yacht club by Captain Peter C. Hains, Jr., U. S. A., were graphically reviewed today on the witness stand by Thornton Jenkins Hains, the defendant's brother.

Thornton was called by the defense at the conclusion of the cross-examination of General Hains, father of the defendant. Thornton gave a minute description of his movements and those of the captain on the fateful day up to the time they reached the yacht club float, where Annis was shot down as he was stepping from his carboat, but at this point the defendant's chief attorney suddenly broke off without asking the witness a single question about the shooting.

District Attorney DeWitt, beginning the cross-examination, asked suddenly:

"On June 1, 1901, did you shoot and kill one Edward A. Hamilton?"

Mr. Hains instantly objected that the question was without merit and that the innocence of the witness was established in that case.

Justice Garretson ordered that the question be stricken out.

Mr. DeWitt then questioned the witness in regard to all his direct testimony about the defendant's mental condition at various times.

The defendant's brother started every time and brought upon himself a reprimand from Justice Garretson when, during his examination, he shouted at the top of his voice in an attempt to echo the heartrending cry of the captain on the night that his wife, Claudia Hains, confessed to him, as is alleged, her relations with Annis.

DAUGHTER BORN TO DUTCH QUEEN

People of Holland Celebrating the Event—News Announced by Heralds.

The Hague, April 30.—Wilhelmina, queen of The Netherlands, gave birth to a daughter this morning. The condition of her majesty is satisfactory, the infant princess is doing well, and Holland is celebrating the happy event from one end of the country to the other with expressions of joy such as seldom have been witnessed among this people.

The political significance of the occurrence lies in the fact that there is now an heir to the throne of The Netherlands, a circumstance which greatly enhances the country's chances for continued independence.

General Rejoicing.

Every town and village in Holland is today celebrating the long-awaited birth of a child to her majesty, who was married to Prince Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwern Feb. 7, 1902.

In spite of the heavy downpour of rain, the streets are gaily decorated and great crowds are showing their gratification. The accouchement took place at 7 o'clock. The first persons outside the royal palace to hear the news were a party of workmen passing the residence of the queen. The cheers then raised were the signal for general rejoicing.

Ancient Custom Observed.

Heralds, accompanied by trumpeters clad in ancient Dutch dress, made the rounds of the city, halting at the principal squares to make the following proclamation:

"Fellow Citizens: With great joy we announce the news that her majesty, by the grace of God, has been delivered of a princess."

"The entire population of The Hague shares the feeling of deep joy of the Dutch people, and is thankful for the blessing bestowed upon the royal house and upon the country. May the happy event strengthen the bonds uniting The Netherlands and the house of Orange. Long live the queen. Long live the Princess of Orange."

WOMEN FIGHT BLOODY DUEL

Butcher Knives the Weapons Wielded by Mrs. Joe Burnes and Mrs. S. Campbell in Logging Camp.

Lester, Wash., April 30.—Mrs. Joe Burnes and Mrs. S. Campbell, wives of loggers, fought a bloody duel with butcher knives late last night, as a result of which the former has a fatal gash below the heart. The other woman's life was saved by the quick arrival on a special engine from Cleelum of a doctor, who sewed up an artery in her wrist barely in time to prevent her bleeding to death. The women are said to have quarreled over kitchen utensils which they had borrowed. Suddenly each drew a knife and seized the other in a desperate struggle. The fight was pitched into a bay.

St. Johns, N. F., April 30.—When Sir Robert Bond, the former premier of Western bay, addressed a political rally, he was met by a crowd of in sympathy with Sir Edward party, and warned that the election of Western bay did not desire to hear his intention of making an address.

The crowd rushed for the landing place and in the confusion Sir Robert was pushed overboard. He was not injured and succeeded in climbing into a rowboat. He returned to the steamer and made no further attempt to land.

The incident is attributed to the intense political feeling throughout the colony.

GETTING CLOSE TO ACCUSED MAN

United States Mint Officials Testify at the Trial of Patrick Calhoun.

San Francisco, April 30.—In the effort to prove that Patrick Calhoun, president of the United Railroads, authorized various payments to which members of the Senate board of supervisors have testified, two federal officials, formerly connected with the United States mint in this city, were summoned today as witnesses for the prosecution in the Calhoun trial.

Frank A. Leach, former superintendent of the branch mint in this city, and Thomas P. Burns, who was in charge of the United States treasury at the time the latter institution took the place of a clearing house for local banks, were practically in agreement as to their testimony to the effect that Patrick Calhoun, after authorizing payment of \$300,000 to agents previously designated, sent to the mint written and telegraphic orders presented by T. L. Ford, general counsel for the street railway, and, in addition, the prosecution summoned Joseph S. Tobin, a former director of the United Railroads, who testified that during a period of six months following the fire of April, 1906, he had attended two or more meetings of the directors and had never heard mentioned as appropriation for the overhead trolley permit or any provision for disbursement of the \$300,000.

Mr. Calhoun had ordered paid to Mr. Ford, Mr. Tobin closed his testimony with a statement to the effect that he had never heard of the employment of Mr. Ruef as attorney representing the corporation of which he was a director.

Charles Boxton, who was a dentist before he was elected supervisor, was subjected to a severe cross-examination by the defense after he had confessed his acceptance of bribes from James L. Gallagher. He was still on the stand when court adjourned.

RENOUNCED BY DEAD BOY'S AUNT

Sensational Incident During Trial of Miss "Johnnie" Davidson, Accused of Murder.

Neosho, Mo., April 30.—Arguments in the case of Miss "Johnnie" Davidson, on trial here charged with the murder of Roy Ramsour, her sister's sweetheart, began today. The attorneys for the defense asserted Ramsour attacked the girl after calling her a vile name, and that in a struggle that ensued Miss Davidson's revolver was accidentally discharged.

Hysterically pleading that Miss "Johnnie" Davidson be hanged for the murder of Roy Ramsour, a Mrs. Reynolds, an aged aunt of the dead youth, created excitement in the court room here today.

Attorney Andrews was addressing the jury in behalf of the prosecution when Mrs. Reynolds left her chair and began her excited tirade against the accused girl. She was quickly hushed and taken from the room.

It was also taken from the trial room while the attorneys argued whether the outbreak had been prearranged for effect on the jury or whether it was simply an outbreak on the part of Mrs. Reynolds, who loved the boy as though he had been her own son.

Nearly 100 persons were packed in the court room to hear the case. Hundreds gathered outside unable to gain admittance.

THREE NEGROES MEET DEATH AT HANDS OF MOB

Fort Worth, Texas, April 30.—A mob lynched three negroes early today at Marshall, Texas. The negroes had killed a deputy sheriff.

The negroes were Creole Moses, Pie Hill and Mat Chase. They were charged with firing upon and killing Deputy Sheriff Mark Huffman and wounding Constable Alex Cargile a few days ago for raiding a crap game. No arrests have been made.

LOWER RATES TO SALT LAKE ARE ASSURED

Other Inland Cities Will Also Profit by the Spokane Rate Decision.

RAILROADS WELCOME OPPORTUNITY OFFERED

GENERAL READJUSTMENT ALL ALONG LINE ON PROGRAM OF GREAT RAILWAY SYSTEMS.

(Special to The Herald.)

Chicago, April 30.—Revision of transcontinental freight rates as the result of the Spokane rate decision, so far as the Harriman lines are concerned, is confined thus far to the class rates to Spokane, but this is only the first step in a general arrangement of the entire rate structure. It was to preserve a traffic principle that the Harriman lines sought exemption from the interstate commerce commission's order fixing reduced rates in thirty-four commodities, as well as class rates, from St. Paul and from Chicago to Spokane. There is no direct Harriman route through St. Paul and the Harriman route from Chicago to Spokane is much longer than via the northern lines comprising the Hill group. What concerns all the carriers most is the breaking up of their commodity tariffs. Owing to unfair competition, they adopted the plan of adding the eastbound rates from the coast to many interior cities to the through rates westbound. As the intermountain cities grew up they objected to this system, which seemed rank discrimination.

Complaints Are Many.

Many complaints have been filed with the commission by western commercial organizations and individual shippers, and recently Utah's representatives in congress have taken up the matter with President Taft, with the result that the government contemplates a general investigation, a development not altogether unwelcome to the railroads. Among numerous instances of higher rates to interior cities than through rates to Pacific coast cities, out of which most complaint has developed, may be cited the following: A car of rails, 40,000 pounds, costs \$440 to Utah common points and \$180 to the coast. A car of cocoa beans from Chicago to Salt Lake City costs \$594, as against \$255 to San Francisco.

General Readjustment.

The commission confined its order in the Spokane case to the rates complained of by the Spokane shippers, but it recommended to the western lines a change in the general rate situation, and suggested that the lines get together and agree on an adjustment to intermediate points. This is what the Harriman interests are doing now. These interests are endeavoring to inaugurate a general movement, precipitated by Utah's congressmen, to adjust freight rates.

Seldom, if ever, in the history of this country's railroading has so large a task of the kind been undertaken. It is a costly undertaking, because every change made in the rates is and will be a reduction. Only westbound rates are under consideration, but before the readjustment is fully worked out the gross loss to the railroads of the country could easily run into the millions.

Task a Thankless One.

And it is a thankless task, because so many divergent and often conflicting interests are involved, and they are extremely jealous of one another in any distribution of favors. Even otherwise it would be difficult enough for the railroads to compromise all their own intricate differences. Finally the commission's approval must be obtained. This commission has been for a long time a "hotbed" of controversy, and a dozen other places are striving for commercial supremacy in as wide a distributing area as can possibly be reached. This competition will complicate matters, as influences from all the cities will be exerted to secure favoritism in rate schedules.

Chicago interests are pleased with the prospect, because they feel that the former practice of the transcontinental lines of making a "hooked" rate from all points east of the Missouri river deprived this city of its natural advantages of location, local shippers being charged the same rates as New York shippers. Chicago has been for a long time a city at both ends to draw traffic at the expense of the interior centers.

LESE MAJESTE CASES.

Delevan Smith and Charles P. Williams to Be Arrested Today.

Indianapolis, April 30.—Stuart McNamara, assistant United States district attorney for the District of Columbia, arrived here today, and said that tomorrow Delevan Smith and Charles E. Williams, field agents of the Indianapolis News, would be served with warrants following on the indictment charging them with libel in connection with the Panama canal purchase.

Mr. McNamara said that Messrs. Smith and Williams would be taken for preliminary hearing before Judge Anderson of the district United States court in this city.

Continued on Page 2.

TWO-THIRDS OF FRUIT CROP IS PROBABLY LOST

Impossible to Estimate Damages Resulting From Recent Storm and Frost.

ONLY FEW SECTIONS REPORT SMALL LOSSES

PEACHES, CHERRIES, PLUMS AND PEARLS SUFFER MOST—ORCHARDISTS DISCOURAGED.

Fruit Crop Damage.

Damage that it is impossible at this time to estimate has been done to the fruit crop of northern Utah by the recent severe and continued storm. Fully two-thirds of the stone fruits will be lost. An estimate, based on the value of the production last year showed that the yield was worth approximately \$300,000. This year it will be worth less than \$75,000, if forecasts prove to be true. John P. Sorenson, county horticultural inspector, said yesterday:

"The stone fruits have suffered lamentably. Three-fourths of the peaches, cherries and plums have been destroyed, and about half of the pears. I think it is a conservative estimate to say that the country's yield of fruit this year will not be more than one-third of what it ought to be. If more storms come, I cannot say what will happen. Last year the yield of the county in fruits amounted to about \$300,000. The acreage in orchards, not counting the smaller places, was about 5,000.

"Happily, apples have not been touched, for the reason that they have not developed sufficiently in the bloom to feel the effect of the severe weather."

"As to berries, I think you may say that the gooseberries have so far progressed as to resist the weather, but they may be damaged a little. I do not believe this storm will have a very bad effect on strawberries or other products of that character, for the reason that they were covered with snow."

The anticipation of the Salt Lake weather prophet that the storm of Thursday would end with cloudy skies, thus affording a protection to some extent to the fruit, was not realized. The storm cleared away late in the evening and the sky was cloudless. The weather turned cold and grew colder as the night progressed. There was a heavy frost and the fruit trees all over this section were left at the mercy of the ice king.

Yesterday reports were of a discouraging nature from many points. The orchardists of Utah yesterday regarded the disastrous work of the storm as a calamity, and made preparations to avert a further frost last night. While last night was more severe than was feared, it is not thought that the damages caused Thursday night were greatly increased.

Worst in Years.

"Not in fifty years has there been a total failure of the fruit crop in the Mill Creek district," said a prominent fruit grower of that locality yesterday, "but the frost of Thursday night is almost totally destroyed the peach, apricot and possibly the cherry crop. There will be no crop of any berries. The canyon last night, a condition which seldom exists at this time of the year, and which has been the means of the failure of saving the crops in this locality."

DAVIS COUNTY FRUIT HIT HARD BY FROST

(Special to The Herald.)

Kaysville, April 30.—The heavy frost last night has practically put the horticulturists of Davis county, whose chief products are peaches, apricots and cherries, out of business for this year. The prospects are not bright, and it is believed, and there is a possibility that there will be some plums, pears and small fruit left. Leroy B. Marsh, county fruit inspector, said this afternoon, in answer to a question as to the extent of the damage, that he had been out through the orchards of the Clearfield district, where most of the fruit of the county is produced, and that he had failed to find anything to justify the hope that there will be any stone fruit produced this year.

"The ruin of peaches, apricots and cherries is complete," said Mr. Marsh. The loss due to last night's frost can be pretty accurately estimated when it is known that we would have shipped from Clearfield this year about fifty carloads of peaches, probably two cars of apricots, besides large quantities of cherries. The peaches would have been worth about \$700 per car and the apricots about \$1,000 a car, so that in these two items alone the loss will be not far from \$100,000. Probably another few thousand were lost on cherries, white plums and prunes will be found to have suffered.

"The prospects remain good, however, for a fine crop of apples, and we ought to be able to ship forty to fifty cars of that fruit. The growers that I have interviewed, and whose orchards have been visited, have things in splendid shape for the apple crop. The frost came too early to hurt the buds, and with the improved conditions as to spraying, etc., we should this year have a record crop of apples throughout Davis county. So far as I have been able to learn, strawberries and other small fruits have not been seriously injured."

Other Sections Suffer.

From reports that have been received today from other sections of the county, it is safe to say that the conditions that prevail in Clearfield obtain in other fruit-growing districts, and it is practically certain that, taking the county over, from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 damage has been sustained as a result of the one night of frost.

Continued on Page 2.

Aged Jurist Faces Prison

Springfield, Ill., April 30.—Abner Smith, former judge of the circuit court of Cook county, broke down under the weight of his sorrow today in pleading before the board of pardons here to keep out of the penitentiary. The former jurist, sentenced to the penitentiary in connection with the failure of the Bank of America in a conspiracy charge, wept as he begged the pardon board to spare him further disgrace.

Governor Dusenbury, with Ed Snively and Charles Eckhardt, members of the pardoning board, and was visibly affected by the recital. Smith's voice faltered and, choking with emotion, the tears visible, he had to stop before he ended his plea.

"I am a man of 65 years," said he, "and this trouble has resulted in all dead. If you grant me a pardon, the only thing I have left is to resume the practice of law."

"I had no intention of wrongdoing. I was convicted owing to the influence being existing at the time of my trial. This was made intense because of the failure of the Chicago National bank, of which John Walsh was president. The conviction of Paul O. Stensland added to the Smith, during his recital, read a letter from Mayor Busse of Chicago, in which the Chicago city executive declared he believed Smith to be innocent of any intentional wrongdoing.

Clarence S. Darrow of Chicago assisted in the prosecution of Smith.